

SN. 09/996,415

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 83401RLO  
(ROSSI DOCKET NO: KODA:296)REMARKS

Claims 1-18 remain pending in this application for which applicants seek reconsideration.

Amendment

Claim 1 has been amended to replace "source" to --supply-- as suggested by the examiner to improve its form. No new matter has been introduced.

Art Rejection

The rejections based on Spahn (USP 6,237,529), Green (USP 5,584,935), Yamazaki (US App. 2001/0006827), Takagi (USP 4,197,814), and Strebe (USP 4,233,937) have been rendered moot per the examiner's comment that correcting claim 1 as above would remove these rejections.

The examiner rejected claims 1, 3-6, 15, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Spahn in view of Green, Yamazaki, and Soden (USP 5,532,102). Claims 2, 8-14, 16, and 18 have been rejected under § 103(a) as unpatentable over the above combination further in view of Tanabe and Takagi. Finally, claims 7 and 12-14 have been rejected under § 103(a) as unpatentable over the above cumulative combination in view of Steube. Applicants again traverse these rejections because the combination, even if it were deemed proper, would not have taught the claimed invention.

Claims 1 and 2 both call for a bias heater, an electrically insulative container disposed in the bias heater, and a vaporization heater disposed on upper side walls of the container. The container is made taller than the bias heater to electrically isolate the bias heater from the vaporization heater so that separate power supplies can be provided for the bias heater and the vaporization heater. The bias heater provides a controlled bias temperature that is **insufficient** to cause the solid organic material to vaporize. The vaporization heater controllably heats the uppermost portions of the solid organic material in the container to vaporize it and allow the vaporized organic material to project onto a structure. Applicants submit that the combination would not have taught such a structure.

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First, the examiner will agree that Spahn (whether taken singly or in combination with Green, Yamazaki, Tanabe, Takagi, and Steube) does not disclose providing two discrete heaters. Indeed, Spahn discloses a top plate 20 and a housing 10 made of metals with high electrical resistivity. Spahn specifically teaches heating BOTH the top plate 20 and the housing 10 together by passing a current through these components using a SINGLE power source to vaporize the solid organic material in its container. Spahn's heating arrangement is for vaporizing the material, not for providing a bias temperature (insufficient temperature to vaporize the material).

Even if Soden were deemed properly combinable with Spahn for argument's sake, as Soden similarly does not disclose a bias heater, the combination still would not have taught providing a bias heater that does not cause the solid organic material to vaporize in the container. Indeed, there is no mention anywhere in Soden that its crucible heater 51 is designed to not vaporize the material. All of Soden's specific examples are heated with a single heater 51, like Spahn. Soden discloses in Fig. 7 that a separate surface heater 65b can be included in addition to its crucible heater 65a. But Soden specifically requires that the surface heater 65b heat to at least the crucible temperature (where the vaporization takes place):

Alternatively, as illustrated schematically in Fig. 7, surface 47 and crucible 51 can each be coupled to independent heat sources, thereby enabling independent control of the temperature of and within crucible 51 and the temperature of the surface. **In either event, however, surface 47 is maintained at either the same temperature as crucible 51 or at a temperature greater than that of crucible 51 during the vacuum evaporation process.** [Column 22, lines 42-49].

The Soden's surface heater 65b is to maintain the surface 47 at a temperature that will not cause condensing of the vaporized material. This heater is not for vaporizing the solid organic material. Moreover, Soden specifically discloses that its crucible heater 65a cannot be a bias heater as it is heated to vaporize the material. See column 21, lines 47-60; column 22, lines 4-9

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and lines 23-26.

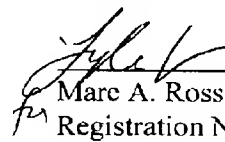
Conclusion

Applicants submit that claims 1-18 patentably distinguish over the applied references and thus urge the examiner to issue an early Notice of Allowance. Should the examiner have any issues concerning this reply or any other outstanding issues remaining in this application, applicant urge the examiner to contact the undersigned to expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: September 4, 2003

  
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT

In re Application of

Steven A. VAN SLYKE, *et al.*

Group Art Unit: 1763

Serial No.: 09/996,415

Examiner: Bueker, R.

Filed: November 28, 2001

Attorney Docket No.: 83401RLO  
(Rossi Docket No: KODA:296)

For: THERMAL PHYSICAL VAPOR DEPOSITION SOURCE FOR MAKING AN ORGANIC LIGHT-  
EMITTING DEVICE

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Date: September 4, 2003

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Sir:

Enclosed herewith are:

Amendment with Petition for Extension of Time: 9 Pages

Total Including this Cover Sheet: 10 Pages

Any questions related to this transmission should be directed to Lyle Kimms on behalf of  
Marc A. Rossi of Rossi & Associates at telephone number 703-248-8719.

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